Hongkong Telegraph

No. 3917 — WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1894. — THIRTY DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Banks.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE :—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP £800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000
RESERVE FUND £275,000

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNT at the Rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months.....5 per cent.
" " " 6 " .....4 "
" " " 3 " .....3 "

A. C. MARSHALL,
Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1894. [563

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED £1,125,000
PAID-UP .....£ 562,500

BANKERS:
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the Rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS :—
For 12 Months.....5 per cent.
" 6 " .....4 "
" 3 " .....3 "

JOHN THURBURN,
Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1894. [20

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP .....£ 251,093.15.0

BANKERS:
CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 3, PRINCE'S STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

AGENCIES:
PENANG, SINGAPORE AND YOKOHAMA.

RATES OF INTEREST,
ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNTS and Fixed Deposits can be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

CHANTREY INCHBALD,
Manager.

Hongkong, 6th November, 1893. [210

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital.....£1,000,000
Subscribed Capital.....£ 500,000

HEAD OFFICE :—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:—

D. Gillies, Esq. | Chow Tung Shang, Esq.
H. Stolterfoht, Esq. | Kwan Hoi Chuen, Esq.
Chan Kit Shan, Esq.

Chief Manager,
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per Cent.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1893. [7

Insurances.

THE STANDARD

is one of the LARGEST and BEST KNOWN of the BRITISH LIFE OFFICES.

FUNDS exceed SEVEN AND THREE QUARTERS MILLIONS STERLING.

ANNUAL REVENUE OVER ONE MILLION STERLING.

For Forms of Proposal and every information.

Apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1894. [743

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000 } $833,333.33.
EQUAL TO .....
RESERVE FUND ..... $318,000.00.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq. | LO YEUK MOON, Esq.
LOU TSO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER.—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the World.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1881. [940

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED $1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

CHAU TSEUNG FAT,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 8, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1894. [986

Intimations.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1893.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby requested to send in to this Office a LIST of their CONTRIBUTIONS of PREMIA for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the proportion of PROFIT for that year to be PAID as BONUS to CONTRIBUTORS may be arranged. Returns not sent in before the 30th instant will be made up by the Company, and no subsequent Claims or Alterations will be allowed.

By Order of the Directors,
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1894. [1138

THE PHARMACY.

"TANSAN"
"TANSAN"
"TANSAN"

THE NEW JAPANESE TABLE WATER.
Recommended by leading Medical Men in Hongkong and China.

Analytical report by ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M.D., and EDWIG GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S., London, shows that it contains 8 per cent. more Iron Carbonate than any water from similar Spas.

"TANSAN" "TANSAN" "TANSAN"
Sole Agents for Hongkong and South China:
FLETCHER & Co.,
The Pharmacy,
25, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 10th November, 1894. [28

"DERMATOL,"

MANUFACTURED by FARBWERKE, HÖCHST a/M.; its effect in stimulating the closing up of WOUNDS, and in internal administration against diarrhoea, is described as amazing.

DR. KNORR'S
LION BRAND
ANTIPYRINE.

(DOSE FOR ADULTS 15 TO 35 GRAINS TROY.)

Is the most approved and most efficacious remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER, TYPHUS, INFLUENZA, DENGUE, ERYSIPELAS, HOOPING COUGH, and many other complaints. It is also the very best Antiseptic. Highly recommended by the Medical Faculty. Ask for Dr. KNORR'S ANTIPYRINE! Each Tin bears the inventor's signature "Dr. KNORR" in red letters.

To be had at every reputed Chemist and Druggist.

Supplies constantly on hand at the China Export Import and Bank Compagnie.

Beware of spurious imitations.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1894 [446

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS of the ITALIAN CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs and Collars renewed on old ones.

Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery, Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superioress will also be most grateful for any PAPER, or old ENVELOPES to be made into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools, who are taught by the Sisters.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1894. [491

TO SHIPMASTERS.

CAPTAIN F. H. PLUMMER,
(LATE OF THE PATAGONIAN NAVY.)
THE OLDEST STEVEDORE IN MANILA.
STEVEDORE AND CONTRACTOR.

COALS and all kinds of STORES SUPPLIED on the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

Manila, 5th October, 1895. [1053

TO SHIPMASTERS.

STEAM WATER-BOAT COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to SUPPLY on shortest notice any quantity of PURE FRESH FILTERED WATER for both DECK and BOILERS.

The only Company in Hongkong exclusively Supplying FILTERED WATER.

Despatch Guaranteed. Call Flag "W."

J. W. KEW & Co.,
18, Praya Central.

Hongkong, 17th November, 1894. [695

FLOUR.

IF YOU WANT GOOD BREAD,
USE

AND TAKE NO OTHER.

Intimations.

CENTRAL HOTEL, SHANGHAI.

Electric Lighting throughout the Premises.

Telegraphic Address:—
"CENTRAL, SHANGHAI."

THIS long-established SELECT Family Hotel, situated on the Bund, facing the river in the centre of the Settlements, *is now fitted* with the latest modern improvements, including Bath and Dressing Rooms ATTACHED to Suites and Single Rooms, with hot and cold water laid on, DOUCHE, SHOWER, SPRAYS, etc., and heated to a comfortable temperature during winter.

COMMODIOUS RECEPTION ROOM FOR VISITORS.

SEPARATE ROOMS FOR PRIVATE DINNER PARTIES, &c.

An Assistant attends on Passengers by Mail Steamers.

N.B.—Special reduced charges may be arranged for on application to the Manager.

F. E. REILLY,
PROPRIETOR.

790

KELLY & WALSH, LD.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM
MR. J. SALTER AND MESSRS. SLAZENGER,
A NEW STOCK OF THEIR FAMOUS MAKES OF

TENNIS BATS,

IN A VARIETY OF WEIGHTS AND SHAPES.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.

Hongkong, 22nd November, 1894. [6

W. BREWER.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.

W. BREWER has just received a Fine Assortment of JAPANESE HAND PAINTED CARDS.

Also an entirely New Series of CHINESE CARDS.

A Handsome and very appropriate CHRISTMAS BISCUIT to Home Friends, 12 PERMANENT PHOTOGRAPHS of HONGKONG, handsomely bound, $3.50.

SKETCHES in and AROUND SHANGHAI, ILLUSTRATED with PHOTOGRAPHS, and handsomely bound.

BOXES of JAPANESE NOTE PAPER and ENVELOPES, charmingly designed.

A Large Assortment of CHRISTMAS CARDS from all the best makers.

W. BREWER,
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.

Hongkong, 7th November, 1894. [675

HONGKONG HOTEL.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS,
"KREMLIN"
A. B. C. Code.

TELEPHONE,
No. 32.

BOARD AND LODGING
FROM $5.00 PER DAY.
HYDRAULIC LIFT TO ALL FLOORS.

The HOTEL STEAM LAUNCH Conveys PASSENGERS and BAGGAGES to and from all MAIL STEAMERS.

R. TUCKER,
Manager.

HOTEL CHAMBERS.

BOARD AND LODGING
FROM $60 PER MONTH.

ROOMS TO LET on 2ND and 3RD FLOORS, FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED.

Apply to
R. TUCKER,
Manager,
or
R. LYALL,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1894. [909

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

SHIPCHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS, &c.

SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS OF
SHIP AND ENGINE STORES
OF BEST BRANDS.

AGENTS FOR:—
INTERNATIONAL COMPOSITION FOR SHIPS' BOTTOMS.
PRICE'S SPECIAL ENGINE and CYLINDER OIL.
BELL'S SPECIAL ENGINE AND CYLINDER OILS.
PURE FRESH WATER SUPPLIED

LANE CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1894. TELEPHONE No. 97. [1125

DAWSON'S PERFECTION OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

ALLISTON & CO., SOLE AGENTS, Hongkong and the Far East.
4, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 15th December, 1893. [44

Hotels.

THE ROYAL STAG HOTEL.
(LATE THE STAG HOTEL)
—Established in 1857—
Nos. 148/150, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

THIS POPULAR HOTEL has recently been thoroughly renovated and, under new and experienced Management, offers Accommodation at most reasonable rates to BOARDERS and VISITORS, unsurpassed in the Colony.

The BED-ROOMS are Commodious and Comfortably FURNISHED, with HOT, COLD and SHOWER BATHS, and in addition to a WELL APPOINTED BAR, with GRILL-ROOM attached, there are DINING, BILLIARD and SMOKING ROOMS, with every convenience.

The CUISINE is in able and experienced hands, and only the best brands of WINES, SPIRITS and MALT LIQUORS are kept.

For terms, &c., apply to
THE MANAGER,
Royal Stag Hotel.

Hongkong, 3rd November, 1894. [1148

PEAK HOTEL.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

THIS commodious and well appointed HOTEL, situated at a height of 1,250 feet above sea-level, has just been thoroughly re-decorated, renovated and re-furnished, and a NEW WING has been built, which commands magnificent Views of the Harbour and mainland of China.

SPECIAL WINTER RATES,
(FROM NOVEMBER 1ST TO MARCH 31ST).

One person, per day.....$2.50 to $ 3.00
One person, per month .....$55 to 60.00
Married couple (occupying one room) per day 5.00
Married couple (occupying one room) per month .....$100 to 105.00
Married couple (occupying two rooms) per month .....$110 to 120.00
Extra Bed-room, per month 20.00

For further particulars, apply to
MANAGER,
New Victoria Hotel.

Hongkong, 16th October, 1894. [933

BAY VIEW HOTEL.

THE "RAMSGATE" OF HONGKONG,
(On Shau-ki-wan Road.)

THE POPULAR SUMMER RESORT, and TERMINUS of the only pleasant DRIVE to be had on the Island. "BAY VIEW" occupies the best situation on the Shau-ki-wan Road, commands an excellent view of the Harbour, and is always open to the cool breezes from the Southward. Steam-launches can at any time come alongside the jetty adjoining the spacious lawn.

To the other attractions of this popular resort BATHING PAVILIONS have been added, and a LAUNCH runs from the NEW PEDDER'S WHARF to BAY VIEW every half-hour after 5 P.M. daily.

Private Dinners or Tiffins prepared in First-class style on the shortest notice, and Meals can be served at all hours.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1894. [643

FUJIYA HOTEL,
MIYANOSHITA,
HAKONE.
Four and a half hours from Yokohama.

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION.
NATURAL HOT SPRINGS.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT IN ALL THE BUILDINGS.

TWO ENGLISH BILLIARD TABLES.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

SPECIAL RATES MADE FOR A PROLONGED STAY.

S. N. YAMAGUCHI,
Proprietor.

856]

THOMAS' GRILL ROOMS,
(Corner of Queen's Road and Duddell Street.)

THE Undersigned has always thought that such a place as this was the one thing needed to fit in between HOTEL LIFE and the PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE—providing it be First-class in every detail. A place where one may have his GRILLED CHOP or STEAK at any hour of the Day, up to 11 P.M.; or later if notice be given. He is also prepared to SUPPLY MEALS to PRIVATE PARTIES per MENU or ORDER—the Parties sending Dishes, &c., for same—and Cash. Terms:—

Breakfast ...per meal	$0.75...	per Month	$12
Tiffin..... "	$0.75...	"	$20
Dinner ..... "	$1.25...	"	$25
Breakfast, Tiffin and Dinner...		"	$45
Breakfast and Tiffin		"	$30
Tiffin and Dinner		"	$40

SPECIAL TIFFINS and DINNERS served in Excellent Style at short notice.

W. THOMAS,
Proprietor.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1894. [530

FOR SALE.

JAPAN HAND-MADE PAPERS.
JAPAN PRINTING PAPERS.
JAPAN COPYING PAPERS.
JAPAN WALL PAPERS.
&c., &c., &c.

PRICES VERY MODERATE.

ORDERS respectfully solicited by the Undersigned.

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,
2, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 3rd January, 1894. [6

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW.

THE Company's Steamship
"FOKIEN,"
Captain Davis, will be despatched for the above Port TO-MORROW, the 29th instant, at Noon, and not as previously notified.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 28th November, 1894. [1235

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship
"HAITAN,"
Captain Goddard, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 26th November, 1894. [1236

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship
"GLAMORGANSHIRE,"
Captain Vyvyan, will be despatched for the above Port on or about THURSDAY, the 6th December.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1894. [1024

Consignees.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamship "CITY OF PEKING" are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Company's Godowns at Wanchai, from whence delivery may be obtained, on countersignature of Bills of Lading.

Goods remaining unclaimed after the 30th instant, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

C. L. GORHAM,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 23rd November, 1894. [1

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "RADNORSHIRE,"
FROM HAMBURG, ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 29th instant will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 29th instant, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 29th instant, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd November, 1894. [1186

For Sale.

BULL PUPS.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of well-bred ENGLISH BULL and TERRIER PUPS are for SALE.

Apply to
D. KENNEDY,
Causeway Bay.

Hongkong, 22nd November, 1894. [1217

FOR SALE.

135 FATHOMS of NEW STUD LINK CHAIN CABLE of 1 9-16ths. inches diameter, with LLOYD'S TEST. The whole or part of it.

Apply to
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer,
Duddell Street.

Hongkong, 19th November, 1894. [1202

FOR SALE.

A FINE COLLECTION OF SPANISH WINES IN CASKS AND BOTTLES.

LIGHT-DRY SHERRIES—Amontillado and Manzanilla at prices varying from $6.50 to $60 per case of 12 Bottles, and $35.00 per quarter cask.

FINE OLD PORT WINE
in quarter casks at $45.00.

SPANISH "VINO TINTO" (Red Wine)
in Bottles at $4.50 per dozen, or in quarter casks at $25.00.

VILLA, LOPEZ & Co.,
22, Stanley Street, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 23rd November, 1894. [1225

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.,
WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, LONDON AND GLASGOW.
12, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1894. [905

Intimations.

DAKIN CRUICKSHANK & COMPANY, LIMITED.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A CONSIGNMENT OF

ILFORD DRY PLATES,

¼, ½, 1/1, 10/8, 12/10,

and are offering the same at popular prices.

SENSITIZED ALBUMENIZED PAPER,

½ pl. in tins.

CHEAP AND RELIABLE.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & Co., Ld,
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 13th October, 1894. 13

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY

Has received by the S.S. *Sydney* and from other sources the Very Latest Novelties in

CHRISTMAS CARDS AND NEW YEAR CARDS.

Comprising:—

JAPANESE and ENGLISH CARDS, hand-painted and of Artistic Designs; JAPANESE VIEWS, VIEWS of HONGKONG and TYPES of NATIVE CHARACTER,

ALSO,

FURTHER SUPPLIES

Ex S.S. Bombay and Canton of

WHOLESOME CONFECTIONERY AND DELICIOUS SWEETS.

These Shipments include:—

CADBURY'S SPECIAL CREMES, PATE D'APRICOTS, JORDAN ALMONDS, CARAMELS, PRALINES, CHOCOLATE OYSTERS, DESSERT CHOCOLATE, BUTTER SCOTCH, ALMOND ROCK, EVERTON TOFFEE, ASSORTED TOFFEE, FRY'S CHOCOLATES, MIXED BONBONS, NOUGAT, TANGERINE, BISBURTS, ORANGE PASTE, ROLLS, &c., &c., &c.

together with

FANCY BOXES,

which are very suitable for Seasonable Presents for LADIES and CHILDREN.

AND

FRENCH CONFECTIONERY AND CONCERVES,

from the very best Parisian Houses including:—

FRUIT JELLIES, PARISIENS, CRYSTALLISED APPICOTS, CHERRIES, GREENGAGES, &c., in large Assortment.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
Hongkong, 17th November, 1894. 15

MARRIAGE.

On the 26th instant, at St. Peter's Church, Hongkong, by the Rev. A. G. Goldsmith, JOHN COYLE, Public Works Department, to ANNIE, eldest daughter of Inspector William Horton.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1894.

TELEGRAMS.

THE PANTOMIME IN THE NORTH.

LONDON, November 27th.

A portion of Field-Marshal Count Oyama's army is marching on Newchwang. It is believed that Wei-hai-wei will be the next point of attack.

The Mikado congratulates Count Oyama on the recent successes of the Japanese army, and urges increased activity owing to the approach of winter and because the end is still far off.

ANOTHER JOKE.

Li Hung-chang has been deprived of his rank and titles by an Imperial edict, but retains the office of Viceroy (of Chihli).

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Formosa* left Bombay for this port on Sunday.

WHAT we have come to. Extract from a recent notice of a lately published novel: "The book is written by a woman, but it is quite pure."

MR. F. H. MAY, Capt. Superintendent of Police, accompanied by Mrs. May, left for Shanghai to-day by the *Empress of India*—on a shooting trip, we believe.

THE secret of the missionary business:—Sending out new missionaries is the life of the work. Each missionary by his constituency brings in more than he takes out.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamship *Siam*, with the next English mail, left Singapore for this port at 6 p.m. yesterday, and is expected here about Monday afternoon.

AT the book store:—

She—Have you got "The Fallen Angel?"

Polite Assistant—No, miss; but we have the sequel, "The Heavenly Twins."

A REGULAR meeting of the Eothen Mark Lodge, No. 264, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, this evening, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Ceylon* left London for this port on the 26th inst.

JUMPING competition for China ponies and other special attractions at Harmston's Circus to-night. Roll up in your thousands!

BY kind permission of Major Faithfull and the Officers of the Hongkong Regiment, the Band of the Regiment will play in the public gardens on Monday next from 3 to 5 30 p.m.

THE Indian police constable who was wounded in the recent armed attack on a shop in Winglok Street, we regret to have to report, died from the effects of his injuries at the Government Civil Hospital this afternoon.

OWING to the recent scare in the colony, caused by the Winglok Street and other outrages, the Police Department has been inundated with Chinese applications for night passes—to such an extent, in fact, that it will take some time before the whole of them can be attended to.

THE adjourned meeting of creditors *in re* A. E. Skeels in bankruptcy was held in the Supreme Court this morning before Mr. C. F. A. Sangster, Deputy Registrar, acting for Mr. Bruce Shepherd, the Official Receiver. No offer of a composition being made, Mr. Skeels, by resolution, according to the Ordinance, was duly adjudicated a bankrupt.

TWO hundred dollars was the fine inflicted by Mr. Hastings at the Magistracy this morning on Choi Tai Hing, hawker, who was charged at the instance of Inspector Hennessy with keeping a Manila lottery agency at 196, Queen's Road Central. The fine was paid. The tickets seized were confiscated; but should they turn out "lucky numbers" what will be done with the oof?

A RUMOUR was current in Chinese circles in Shanghai on the 21st instant that Li Hung-chang was preparing to leave his *yamên* at Tientsin in favour of Liu K'un-yi, and go to Shanhaikuan, instead of to Lutai, which is much nearer Tientsin. The rumour, the *N. C. Daily News* says, seems all the more probable, as the Duke of Chengên, the Emperor's father-in-law, Commander-in-Chief at Shanhaikuan, has been sent for by the Throne to take command of the troops nearer Peking, thus leaving Shanhaikuan open to Viceroy Li Hung-chang.

THE Tientsin correspondent of the *Shanghai Mercury* states that the contract formerly given to Messrs. Spitzel & Co. for a £1,000,000 to £10,000,000 Chinese loan has been cancelled. This loan has now been offered to a leading British firm who has received *bonâ fide* offers, which will no doubt be put through. Our correspondent adds that German influence is on the wane, and that British interests are coming to the front. It is only fair to state that, in a later issue of the *Mercury*, Messrs. Louis Spitzel & Co. give the Tientsin special correspondent the lie direct.

THUS the Japanese subsidised dishclout in Shanghai known as the *China Gazette* in its issue of November 21st:—

"Though we have no direct telegraphic information of the fact, we believe that the assault upon Port Arthur commenced to-day. A steamer in from the North, and which passed Port Arthur three days ago, reported that the place had already been practically abandoned by the Chinese when she passed it, and it was again reported generally to-day that it had been surrendered with no resistance; but this information can only be the result of speculation, as there are no means of knowing for certain the fate of the great Chinese fortress, until steamers come in or telegrams arrive from Japan, after Marshal Oyama's army have reached the point of attack, not before; and he could not, without greatly distressing his men, and bringing them up to the attack tired after a long forced march, have attempted active operations at the time that any steamer, since arrived, had passed Port Arthur." What about the *China Mail's* Comic War Correspondent's telegrams dated Port Arthur, and stated to have been forwarded *via* Shanghai, detailing the capture of that fortress published on Sunday last? A screw loose somewhere, which we hope to be able to drive home to-morrow.

IF the declarations published in Japan newspapers, alleged to have been made by John Wilde and John Howie, *alias* Cameron—the so-called American citizens who were arrested by the Japanese authorities at Kobe on board the French mail steamer *Sydney*, on the ground that they were *en route* to China to assist that Government in the existing hostile operations—are correct, every honest and straightforward man in the Far East can only regret that these two self-[illegible] and traitors, scoundrels, cowards and skul[illegible] not hung up by the heels without the [illegible] of a trial. Up till now we credited "[illegible]" and Hireling O'Shea, of the *China Ga*[illegible] being the champion tinkers in the [illegible] but even these two beauties—nondescr[illegible] twins—are 'not in it' for low meanness with John Wilde, professional inventor, of Providence City, Rhode Island, U.S.A., and George Howie, *alias* Cameron, superintendent in torpedo work, gunnery, etc., late of Dundee, Scotland. It may be that the benevolent Japanese Government treated these two cowardly mercenaries as they are credited with having treated Captain Galsworthy and one or two others belonging to the ill-fated *Kowshing*—in plain English bought them at a price—but in any case, if Wilde and Howie, *alias* Cameron, land anywhere in Chinese territory, they will only get what they richly deserve if the public executioner is deputed to provide for their future in this very wicked world.

AN influential Chinese resident of many years standing in Hongkong writes to ask the *Hongkong Telegraph* to strongly advocate that the Government, in view of the wholesale outrages by Chinese ruffians from Canton and other districts of Kwangtung, should revert to the ancient practice of *hanging condemned murderers in public* instead of within the precincts of the gaol, on the ground that a public execution is the only possible deterrent to Chinese ruffianism which stops at nothing. This journal does not, on principle, approve of capital punishment; but without in any way referring to cases now *sub judice*, or abandoning our ideas when applied to the ordinary matters of every-day life, we feel compelled to express the opinion, without prejudice, that our correspondent's suggestion is worthy of very serious consideration. The colony at the present time is crowded with hundreds, if not thousands, of the scum of Kwangtung, who would cut your throat for a ten-cent piece if they got the chance, and it must be quite evident to all right-thinking people that these gentry must not be handled on the kid glove principle. Perhaps the time has arrived when it is the bounden duty of the Hongkong Government not to allow this colony to be flooded wholesale with pirates and other ruffians from Canton, but to insist on a visible means of livelihood being a *sine qua non* for admission and residence! The enforcement of such a provision would, of course, hurt the H.K., C. and M. Steamboat and China Navigation Co's river steamers returns, but that is only a secondary matter where the best interests and welfare of the general community are concerned. This question requires serious consideration.

AT the Police Court this morning Leung Kum, a married woman, was charged before Mr. Hastings for unlawfully decoying a Chinese girl, 16 years of age, from Macao into this colony for an immoral purpose. After the evidence of the police and Dr. Lowson, Acting Superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital, had been taken, the prisoner was committed for trial at the next Criminal Sessions. The child was forwarded to the Registrar General in the usual way.

A SHANGHAI contemporary states that the new stamps, commemorative of the birthday of the Empress Dowager, were put into circulation on the 19th inst., and gives the following description of the designs on this special issue which may prove interesting to philatelists:—One *candarin*:—Centre, archaic form of the character "*Shou*," longevity, surrounded by emblem of "*Wu fu*" 5 happinesses, with peony, a floral emblem of illustriousness, above. Two *candarin*:—Dragon centre; hydranger leaves and fruit of passiflora above, a favourite emblem on auspicous occasions. Three *candarin*:—Dragon centre, "*Pan tao* or flat peach tree above, which fruit is an emblem of longevity, as it is said to flower and bear for 3,000 years, "*Pa Kua*" or eight diagrams at corners. Four *Candarin*:—Dragon centre with peony on top. Five *Candarin*:—Carp in centre, this fish being styled "the messenger fish" surmounted by the "*lin chih hwa*" a plant emblemative of long life; the "*Wan nien ching*," or Chinese immortelle beneath. Six *Candarin*:—Dragon centre, with the "*Wan nien ching*" or Chinese immortelle above, "*Pa Kwa*" or eight diagrams at the corners. Nine *Candarin*:—Centre same as one candarin. "*Shou*" character; rampant dragon on each side, in seal characters above (Chinese Postal Service.) Twelve *Candarin*:—Centre in seal characters (Chinese Postal Service) rampant dragon on either side and peony above. Twenty-four *Candarin*:—Centre a Canton junk, "*Pan tao*" (peach tree) above. The designs are said to have been made by Mr. R. A. de Villard, of the Statistical Department, Shanghai, of the Customs.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held this afternoon. There were present:—The Governor, Sir William Robinson; Mr. J. H. Stewart Lockhart (Registrar-General and Acting Colonial Secretary); Mr. W. M. Goodman (Attorney General); Comdr. R. M. Rumsey (Harbour Master); Mr. N. G. Mitchell-Innes (Colonial Treasurer); Mr. F. A. (Cooper Director of Public Works); Messrs. C. P. Chater, A. McConachie, E. R. Belilios, J. J. Keswick and Dr. Ho Kai, unofficial members, and Mr. J. G. T. Buckle, Acting Clerk of Councils.

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

PAPERS.

A statement of the Water Account for 1893, correspondence relative to the Conversion of part of the 4 per cent. Debenture Loan of £200,000 of 1886 into 3½ per cent. Stock, and the Colonial Surgeon's Report for the year 1893 were laid on the table.

THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

His Excellency said—I propose to lay the Estimates for 1895 and the Appropriation Bill before the Council on the 3rd or 5th of December, whichever day is most convenient to the Unofficial Members. As I am in a position to do so, I propose this afternoon to explain the financial position of the Colony to you and to open the Session of 1894-95 in the usual manner. If you will refer to your *Hansard* you will see that at the close of my speech to you on the 4th December last, I said "It is my earnest desire—in which you will earnestly join—that brighter and happier times may at no distant date be in store for all classes of residents in this Colony." Well, the brighter and happier times which we all then hoped for have certainly not yet dawned upon the Colony or upon us. As a matter of fact the year 1894 is not likely soon to be forgotten by the community by reason of the disasters which occurred within it. It was ushered in by a rapid fall in the value of silver. From 2s. 4d. the dollar fell to 1s. 11½d—a violent fluctuation which was most detrimental to business and, secondly, seriously affected the public revenue which had been calculated on a 2s. 6d. rate. No sooner had a certain amount of stability been established on a low basis of exchange than the Colony was visited with pestilence in the shape of the bubonic plague. The incidents connected with this calamity are so fresh in the minds of all that it is not necessary to do more than refer to them cursorily. Besides carrying off over 2,500 victims in the Island alone this scourge caused an unparalleled exodus from our shores of some fifty or sixty thousand Chinese. The effect was felt in every branch of business, and, as I have stated in another document on the subject, the loss to the public revenue—to bankers, merchants, traders, shipping companies, the owners of property and the labouring classes—can never accurately be determined. Hongkong was, as it were, "boycotted" in every direction. The Quarantine Regulations imposed against us by some other ports were unnecessarily severe, due no doubt to exaggerated accounts of the plague which, after all, was not proved to be highly infectious except in the case of those living in unhealthy surroundings. Vessels were by such means driven, as it were, from the harbour, and all concerned with shipping interests, down to the humblest labourer, must have suffered, at all events temporarily considerable pecuniary loss. Then, gentlemen, when the plague had ceased, war unhappily broke out between China and Japan. In consequence of the outbreak of hostilities between these Powers it was anticipated that there might be a revival or an increase of our trade, but I believe I am justified in saying that that expectation has not been realised to any great extent as yet. The Colony has also been visited by several typhoons, one of which, namely, that of the 4th and 5th October, being of great severity did a considerable amount of damage to property, though it was unattended with any serious loss of life. These misfortunes followed by the premature death of the Lady holding the highest position in the colony will cause the year 1894 to be remembered on all sides as one of the saddest and most disastrous in the records of the history of Hongkong. It is not surprising therefore that I am obliged to present you with a somewhat unfavourable statement of our financial position. It is not, however, nearly so unfavourable as might have been expected. There is undoubtedly a marvellous recuperative power in this small but valuable possession of the Crown, for had it not been for the actual expenditure on account of the plague (some $150,000) and the fall of silver below 2s. 6d. (the rate at which the Estimates for 1894 were prepared) I should have had to announce to you a probable surplus of Revenue over Expenditure in 1894 of some $200,000. I am not, however, able to do so, and some additional taxation is therefore unavoidable.

THE ESTIMATES.

The estimated revenue for 1894, at 2s. 6d., was $2,007,210 and the expenditure $1,998,745, showing a probable surplus of $8,465. From the latest returns the following will approximately be the amounts:—

Revenue $2,186,506, or $179,000 more than the estimate.

Expenditure $2,050,067, showing a deficit of $66,066.

Of the above expenditure $150,000, as I have said, was spent in grappling with the plague; $150,000 is owing to depreciation from 2s. 6d. to 2s. 1d to the dollars, and about $22,000 is owing to loss of rates, Crown rents, etc., caused by the plague. For 1895 I have taken 2s. 1d. as the probable average value of the dollar and the estimated revenue will be as follows:—

Revenue $1,999,076; Expenditure $2,041,637, showing a deficit of $42,561. On account of Public Works Extraordinary a further sum of $24,670 will be required, making the deficit $67,231. This deficit is nearly accounted for by the falling off in the opium revenue, which shows a decrease of $54,800. The Farm will be let from the 1st March 1895 at $286,000 instead of $340 800 per annum. I propose to meet the deficit of $67,231 in the following way:—

(1.) By an increase of Stamp Duties which is expected to yield $40,000 a year.

(2.) By an increase of fees to be paid for spirit licenses, estimated to yield $16,500 per annum, and

(3.) by an increase in pawnbrokers' fees, yielding $23,950 a year.

These sums amount altogether to $80,450, so that the additional taxation will not only cover the deficit but leave a surplus of about $13,200. I have already submitted these proposals to you, gentlemen, the Unofficial Members of Council, and you have expressed your concurrence in them. I may remind you that at the same time you expressed yourselves not averse to still further taxation by way of an increase in Rates, a small tax on European shipping and one also on kerosene, if it was necessary to impose them. I am very glad indeed to say that these additional imposts will not now be necessary. For the assistance you rendered the Government on the occasions of our meeting to discuss these matters, I beg to return you my grateful thanks. When such happy relations exist between the official and unofficial members as now obtain, the duties of a Governor are rendered far less laborious and irksome than they would otherwise be.

The chief liability which the colony has been obliged to incur in connection with the plague, has been that which will arise out of proceedings under the *Taipingshan Resumption Ordinance Act*. That Act is not in operation, and during the ensuing year arrangements will have to be made for covering the expenses thrown upon the colony by its provisions. The object of the Ordinance is, as you are aware, to permit the resumption by the Crown of a certain prescribed area of the city of Victoria, which was one of the filthiest and most overcrowded spots in the colony, and consequently the centre of the plague. The necessity of the resumption was apparent. According to the best advice available to the Government, the houses in the neighbourhood were infected. Many of the buildings were small, dark, badly drained and ventilated, and many quite unfit for human habitation. It is obvious that whether the wholesale or partial destruction of the buildings and enlargement of the streets is eventually decided upon, the work must be under one controlling power, and that power must be the Government. The resumption of the property, and the consequent provision for compensation for such resumption, was therefore obligatory. The area comprises, roughly speaking, 400,000 square feet, or 10 acres of land, and the amount of consumption has been estimated roughly at between seven or eight hundred thousand dollars. This sum together with the incidental expenses of the Arbitration Board and its officers, will have to be provided hereafter. It will probably be advisable to raise a loan for that purpose, and I hope that the Colony will be able to meet the interest on it out of the excess of income over expenditure which will accrue from year to year. For the moment, no doubt, this expenditure seems very heavy, but if the steps in regard to the resumed area prevent, as it is confidently hoped they may, a recrudescence or recurrence of the disease, no expenditure of money, and no sacrifice of time can be deemed too costly or too great. On the other hand, we may certainly look in the future if not for a complete reimbursement of the sums expended, at any rate for a considerable reimbursement by the adjustment of premia and Crown rent on the sale of the property named. Until the survey of the area, which is now proceeding, is completed, and a definite line of action decided on, it is impossible to give any precise figure as to the amount the property will bring in on its re-sale. Whatever may be the result of the resumption and the operations connected therewith, which I have endeavoured to describe, we shall feel that we have done our best honestly to rehabilitate a neighbourhood hitherto pre-eminent for its filth and unhealthiness, and we may be sure that the money expended will not have been expended in vain.

THE FUTURE SANITARY BOARD.

I now come to an extremely important question and that is the construction of the future Sanitary Board. I need not say that this subject has engaged the most earnest consideration of the Government and I have consulted you, gentlemen, and have obtained your written opinions in regard to it. You will remember that the Retrenchment Committee, after a searching enquiry into all the Departments of the Public Service, directed my special attention to the Sanitary Board. The Committee suggested that the whole sanitary system should be placed on a different basis; that all arrangements and powers should be placed in the hands of one thoroughly competent officer who should be personally responsible to the Government for all matters connected with the health of the Colony and for carrying out all sanitary laws and regulations. The majority of the unofficial members of this Council appear to concur in that view, and favourable as I am personally to municipal and representative institutions, where they can be safely established, I am bound to say that I consider that their opinion is one that should in this instance be acted upon. So far as my experience goes, this Colony stands on quite a different footing, in regard to sanitary matters, to other colonies with which I am acquainted. The really great difficulty in connexion with matters of sanitation in Hongkong arises out of the customs of the Chinese population. You can neither make people sober nor clean by Act of Parliament, and sanitary arrangements in this Colony, with its 200,000 Chinese inhabitants, must be subject to constant supervision and superintendence by a large staff of officers working under a head who must give his whole time and energies to the duties of his office. That a Sanitary Board meeting held once a fortnight could properly control and direct such a staff I do not believe, and that four or five independent gentlemen could be found who have the time and inclination to devote several hours daily to such a task is beyond the bounds of possibility. I hope shortly to be in a position to inform you definitely what steps it has been decided to adopt to place the Sanitary Board on a new basis.

THE RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE.

The Government is indebted to the Retrenchment Committee for its valuable report on the expenditure of the Colony and the possibility of affecting economies in its administration. I have forwarded the Report to the Secretary of State and have submitted most of the recommendations of the Committee for his lordship's favourable consideration.

MISCELLANEOUS AFFAIRS.

Gentlemen, there are one or two other matters connected with trade, education, crime, and sanitary administration, to which I feel bound to refer, but I will do so as briefly as possible. Trade as represented by shipping and emigration received, as I have already stated, a severe check in the spring and summer of this year. Emigration was practically stopped for four months, and trade in the adjacent ports was disorganized by the quarantine restrictions imposed and by the absence of numerous Chinese merchants who fled from the Colony. Notwithstanding those hindrances, however, vessels with a total tonnage of no less than 11,813,13 tons passed in and out of the waters of Hongkong during the ten months ending the 31st October last. The cargoes of those vessels aggregated 6,209,191 tons, being a difference of 111,755 tons of shipping and 98,512 tons of cargo as compared with the same period in 1893. If we exclude the junk trade from this calculation, and it was naturally most effected by local causes, the difference between the first ten months of 1894 and 1893 would be 24,000 tons of cargo in favour of 1893. The revenue collected by the Harbour Department to the 31st October last was $4,000 less than that collected during the same period in the previous year. The educational work of the colony was also temporarily paralysed. An endeavour was made to counteract the panic that set in at first by keeping the school at work in spite of the increasing bad attendance caused by the removal of Chinese families from the Colony. Since September the schools throughout the city are filling again by the return of the fugitives, and in a few months more the decadence will be made good by the recuperative force which is evidently inherent in the educational movement. For reasons connected with retrenchment three Government schools have been permanently closed. Of the Grant-in-Aid schools nine were closed, but seven new schools have taken their place. Queen's College will, I believe, shortly be placed under the direction of a governing body, and the Police School has come under the inspection of the Educational Department. There are now twenty-one Government Schools and 100 Grant-in-Aid schools at work in the Colony in addition to a considerable number of private schools.

CRIME.

In regard to crime I may observe that there has been a marked decrease in the number of serious offences brought to the notice of the magistrates. Larcenies, burglaries, kidnapping, offences against the *Women and Girls' Protection Ordinance*, all show a decline up to the 31st October as compared with 1893. Many of the offences that did occur were directly attributable to the plague and its attendant circumstances, whilst on the other hand much of the decrease is doubtless owing to the existence of that scourge and the flight of the criminal population. Nevertheless, during every month of the year to the end of October crime appears to have been at a satisfactorily low ebb. Within the last three weeks I regret to say there have been several most serious cases which we may be sure will be dealt with rigorously.

With the exception of a new Public Health Ordinance it will not be necessary to trouble you with much legislation during the ensuing Session. This is an announcement which you will receive with gratification.

EXCHANGE COMPENSATION.

The question of exchange compensation is one of some difficulty, not to say delicacy. You are aware that it has been granted in Ceylon and the Straits Settlements, and the Retrenchment Committee suggested that when a favourable opportunity occurred, it should be extended to the Civil Service of Hongkong. The Marquis of Ripon has agreed to term which, not being so favourable as those granted to the Straits Settlements, the majority of the Hongkong Civil Service have at present declined to accept, whilst others, to the number of about fifty-five, have agreed to accept them. You will be asked by the Senior Unofficial member to vote $80,000 on this account, a sum sufficient to cover the compensation to be awarded to *all* the officers entitled to it. Not nearly the whole of that amount will be required, until the officers who now reject the offer agree later on to accept it. For this year the cost can be paid out of balances which stand in round numbers at the very satisfactory figure of $600,000 *exclusive* of all monies derived from loans. The compensation is as follows:—In future, half of an officer's salary while on active service will be calculated at 3 shillings, and his salary when he is on leave of absence will be paid at the same rate. In the Straits Settlements four shillings per dollar is to be granted to officers on leave. The majority of Public Officers in Hongkong consider that they are being treated in this respect less favourably than their brother officers in the Straits. They have consequently memorialized the Secretary of State, and it is hoped that his lordship will reconsider his decision in the matter as the principle of higher remuneration has been recognized in the other Eastern colonies, and the amount involved is only about £1,400 a year.

POSSIBLE RESULT OF THE WAR.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I thank you for the attention with which you have listened to my somewhat lengthy statement. In these very critical times it would be rash to attempt to forecast the future, but it seems quite possible, if not probable, that one of the results of the present war will be an expansion of commerce. In that case it is not too much to hope that Hongkong will have its full share in any such development. I shall faithfully co-operate with you in any measures having for their object the public good, whilst on the other hand I shall rely upon you to assist the Government in all matters which may be conducive to the welfare of the community.

War with its attendant horrors still overshadows the north of China, Korea and Japan, and the clouds of the recent pestilence in our midst cannot yet be said to be thoroughly dispersed. Whilst we trust that Great Britain and the other Western Powers may not be involved in the former, we hope for the merciful preservation of Hongkong from a recurrence of the latter. Whatever happens, however, we must be prepared at any cost to do our best to guard the public health from danger—to meet any difficulties that may arise—and above all to protect, cherish and, if possible, develop the large and valuable commerce of this important colony (loud applause amidst which his Excellency resumed his seat).

ADJOURNMENT.

The nomination of Law, Public Works and other Committees then preceded the announcement by the Governor that the Council would stand adjourned until Thursday, the 6th proximo.

The Council then went into Committee of Ways and Means, the Colonial Secretary presiding.

Left proceeding.

NAVAL NOTES.

The French cruiser *Forfait* left for Shanghai and the Italian cruiser *Umbria* for Chefoo to-day.

The British cruiser *Crescent* is now due here from Chefoo *en route* to Australia. The *Redbreast* will probably turn up in Hongkong from Formosa on Friday, and the *Peacock* and *Archer* a week or two later from Chefoo and Shanghai respectively.

The whole of the British Fleet, with the exception of one or two vessels detailed to observe the movements of the Japanese and Chinese squadrons, are now at Chefoo.

THE WINGLOK STREET OUTRAGE.

THE MARAUDERS IN THE POLICE COURT.

At the Police Court this morning, Mr. H. E. Wodehouse, presiding, Au Chun, 28, Li Pong, 31, Ip Sam, 27, Pun Fuk, 50, and Pun Chu, 27 years of age, who are charged "(*a*) With others not in custody, being armed, and unlawfully did enter house No. 56, Winglok Street and steal therefrom $740, a silver watch and chain and one silk coat, aggregating in value $76; (*b*) Unlawfully did kill and murder a certain Chinese male adult; (*c*) Unlawfully did shoot police constable Amer Singh (No. 575) with intent to do him grievous bodily harm on the 22nd instant at Victoria in this colony" were brought up on remand, and the following additional evidence was led:—

Chee Tong, a servant employed at No. 56, Winglok Street, stated that on the 22nd instant he was sitting in the back shop on the ground floor at about 7 p.m., when two men came in at the front door. One of them took him by the *queue* and tied him to his *fokis*, while the other pointed a revolver at him and told him to keep quiet. The man who pointed the weapon searched his person. The men then went into the front shop, and he heard directly afterwards a whistle in the street. On hearing it the man who had tied him up opened the back door and disappeared. Altogether he saw three men. They all had revolvers suspended from their wrists. One man guarded them; that was the man who pointed the revolver. They did not take anything from him; he had nothing on his person. He could identify all three men. The fifth defendant was the man who pointed the revolver and who searched him. The second and third defendants he also identified. The second took hold of him and the third tied his *queue*. He did not see any shots fired, but heard the report of a pistol in the front shop. The three boxes produced in court were his property. He kept them on the second floor, in his bed-room. They were all locked that evening. After the thieves had gone he found all three broken open, but nothing missing. The boxes contained nothing but clothing, but had not been disturbed. He did not notice which particular man appeared to be the leader of the party.

Chu Kwai, a shop coolie employed in the same business, said he was at the back of the shop smoking at about 7 p.m. on the 22nd inst., when two strangers entered. One of the men told him to get up, the other seized him by the *queue* and tied him to the *fokis*. The last witness was present at the time. After he had been tied up, a third man searched the *fokis*. He was not searched. He stooped down and ducked his head, and when he raised it again the men were no longer there. He saw three men. He could not say if they were armed, as it was rather dark in the back shop at the time. He could identify all three men. The second and third defendants were two of them. The second defendant searched the *fokis*, and the third defendant tied him up by the *queue*. The third man, who was not in Court, was the one who told him to get up. At first he only saw three men, but afterwards when they opened the back door of the shop he saw a fourth, who was going away. He identified that man as the fifth prisoner. He did not notice that he was armed.

Tang In, servant in the Chu-fo Lau shop, No. 56, Winglok Street, gave evidence to the effect that he was, on the 22nd inst. at 7 p.m., on the second floor of the shop. He went there to turn down a lamp. While turning it down he saw a stranger come up the stairs, who said, "a man wishes to see you below." He went down, followed by the stranger. At the foot of the staircase he met another man who told him to go into the back shop, and at the same time took him by the *queue* and tied him to the *fokis* in the back shop. A third man pointed a revolver at him and told him not to speak. He heard the report of a pistol and a whistle blown in the front shop. Then the three men opened the back door and ran away. He saw three men. The man who come upstairs was not in court. The one who took him into the back of the shop and tied him to the *fokis* was the third defendant. The second defendant was the man who pointed the revolver at him and told him not to speak. He did not notice whether the other two men were armed. After the men had left, he found the revolver (produced) near the front door of the shop, on the ground. It had a piece of green cord attached to it and was the same revolver as the one in Court. He took it to the cook-house and left it there. He did not notice if it was loaded. He could not swear that it was the same revolver that had been pointed at him. He saw three men leave the shop by the back door.

Ng Cheuk, shop coolie of 56, Winglok Street, said he went back to the shop at about 7 15 p.m. on the 22nd inst. and found the folding doors shut. He peeped through the chinks and saw a stranger searching the shop. He ran away at once to find a constable. He returned with an Indian policeman to the shop. The door was still shut. He told the constable to wait at the door without knocking until he returned with assistance. He brought back district watchman No. 50. On hearing voices outside the man inside opened the door. When the two constables got inside they discovered two men concealed behind the folding doors. On being asked what they were doing there, they said they belonged to the shop. Witness then rushed in, told the constables to arrest the men, which they did. He then left the shop to get further assistance, but had only gone the distance of about two shops down the street when he heard a shot fired. He called out "thieves!" and ran down the Praya shouting. When on the Praya he saw the back-door of the shop open and three men run out; two ran in an easterly direction towards the Harbour Office and the other one walked slowly westward towards the central part of the town. There was a police constable at the wharf and in crossing over to him he lost sight of the man. He went back to the shop and saw the *fokis* loosening their *queues*. There were some police in the shop then, but he did not see either the Indian constable or the district watchman. From the time he looked through the chinks of the door to the time the men were arrested was about a quarter of an hour. He did not notice if the man he saw through the door was armed or not; he was searching the account books and drawers. Neither did he notice if the two men who were arrested were armed. There was a fair light in the shop, but it was not brilliant. To his knowledge he had never seen the prisoners before. He left the shop that evening at about 6.30 p.m., by the back door; he did not notice if the front door was open or shut at that time. He did not attempt to capture the man whom he saw leaving by the back door and who walked slowly down the street, because he was afraid he had a revolver. Afterwards he found a revolver in the cook-house; it had a green cord attached to it. It was like the one in Court. He handed it to a European constable. He heard two shots fired in quick succession.

At this point the case was adjourned until Friday next.

We regret to learn that the Sikh police constable who was wounded in this outrage died at the Government Civil Hospital this afternoon.

ANOTHER CHINESE OUTRAGE.

Since the Winglok Street outrage the City police have been reinforced by a number of Sikh and Chinese constables, transferred from the Kowloon and Yau-ma-ti stations. The result is that the precautionary measures so suddenly put into active operation in the city to enforce the law in regard to Chinese night passes and lights, Kowloon is fairly overrun by gangs of desperadoes. Taking advantage of their opportunity, about eleven o'clock on Monday night a very daring robbery was committed in Elgin Road, Kowloon. It appears from our information that a Chinese woman was stopped in that thoroughfare by several men in the road, who held her up and robbed her of jewellery and money to the value of about $100. The woman was stunned by a blow from behind, and before the thieves had completed searching her for valuables, she came to her senses, and quickly arrived at the conclusion that she was surrounded by armed desperadoes. The victim of gross mismanagement then called for assistance without avail, for no policemen were within gunshot of the scene of the outrage. Quickly silencing the hapless and defenceless woman, the robbers tried to drag her behind a hedge with a view to deliberately cutting from her wrists the gold-mounted bangles which she wore, and they would doubtless have carried out their criminal designs had they not heard footsteps in the vicinity and promptly decamped. Later on a Chinaman passed by and advised the woman to come with him to the Police Station to report, but as she strongly refused to take his advice so he went along up Robinson Road, while the distressed female made the best of her way to the Kowloon ferry launch pier.

There are, briefly stated, the facts of the case, and it is hardly necessary to add that the Hongkong Police have absolutely no clue to the perpetrators of this dastardly outrage.

ABOUT MOUKDEN.

Under the above heading the correspondent of our Shanghai morning contemporary writes from Newchwang on November 13th:—

THE EFFECTS OF INVASION.

Ever since the Mahommedan General Tso and the Manchu General Fêng were hurried off at a few days' notice to the seat of war, Moukden focussed in itself the unrest, uncertainty, and excitement of the province. The hardships of the soldiers, the difficulty—on account of all but impassable roads—of transport, the consequent seizure of carts and the tales of returned carters, each contributed to sustain or increase the original state of fear. A panic in so large and busy a city would have been a serious matter; so the Governor-General issued proclamations according to the state of the hour, to pacify the minds of the people and to prevent public discussion or the promulgation of war-gossip. From the beginning every story adverse to the Chinese arms was at once believed by the people; for no one supposed the native armies able to stand against the dreaded foreigner. By-and-bye came stories of the fearful massacres and the still more dreadful conduct towards wounded and prisoners after Pingyang. A lull succeeded, every one holding his breath till the crossing of the Yaloo should occur. Meantime business was reduced to the absolute necessaries of life. The men engaged in purveying to the luxuries of the well-to-do were entirely without work, and could sell nothing. A remarkably rich harvest in the far north promised to provide an immediate supply of grain for the more needy and flooded portions of southern Manchuria. The minds of all were in this condition of quiet tension when suddenly, as out of the ground spread throughout the city on Friday, the 26th ult., news that Chiulenchêng had fallen and Fênghuangchêng was in the hands of the Japanese. As usual the very worst was believed, and General Sung was stated to be unable to make another stand. Up to this point it was thought that the presence of the foreigners in the city tended to reassure the people and stave off panic. Hence "Church and State" combined to recommend the foreigner to wait on.

PANIC HAD NOW COME

and it was deemed unwise for the foreigners to continue in the city. On the 29th the last Presbyterian missionaries started in a boat for Newchwang; the Roman Catholic Bishop bravely remaining where he was. Indeed all the Protestant missionaries have retired to the port, and all the Roman Catholics, as far as is known, have remained at their stations. The character of the instruction by the two antagonistic systems of Christian proselytism makes the action of both parties logical and necessary. The presence of the Roman Catholic priest is, to his belief, indispensable to his people; that of the Protestant minister is not only not indispensable, but his work is regarded as most successful when he can be most easily dispensed with. For a whole day Moukden was in a state of confusion, everybody leaving the city who could. But next day a proclamation was issued forbidding the people to leave and commanding each to attend to his own business; a guard was set at the city gates to prevent exit; and peace was again restored. Then came news in detail of four days' hard fighting on the Yaloo; on the fourth General Sung retreating to the great Pass of Touch-the Heavens, to prevent the Japs from running to Liaoyang on the way to Moukden. He had burnt the great grain stores in Fênghuang to prevent them falling into Japanese hands. As the Japanese refused to follow General Sung, he felt his way back to Fênghuang again; every Chinaman having abandoned the city in the meantime. It was then reported that he attacked the Japanese at Chiulenchêng, driving them with considerable loss towards Takushan. Little thought he apparently that this was the route of their own adoption.

DESERTION AND PLUNDERING.

On the very first day of skirmishing at Chiulenchêng, deserters, among whom General Yeh's men were notorious, fell off from the outskirts of the army and continued dropping away all the time. Nor did they go empty-handed. One man led a donkey, another a mule, a third a pony. They marched on bye-ways for Moukden and by the direct road for Newchwang. In the latter place a donkey could be bought for little over half-a-dollar. Some were found carrying bundles of good stuff which they had never bought, and in some cases heavy burdens of silver for which they had never wrought. To prevent the constant drain by desertion and the widespread fear caused by this heartless plunder, General Sung sent such instructions as made many of these scoundrels regret their flight. Numbers of soldiers, possessing property to which they could lay no just claim, were ferretted out of the inns in Moukden and arrested on the streets of Newchwang and promptly executed. That the numbers of these were considerable all agree; how many nobody knows. One noteworthy feature was that not a man of General Sung's own corps had disappeared thus; and one comment on the battles so desperately fought at Chiulenchêng was that had Tso been alive with his men to support General Sung, the Japanese would have been driven across the Yaloo. After taking the necessary steps to pursue the deserters, General Sung left the Great Pass in charge of General Ma, "who has not once been defeated," and went westwards *viâ* Siuyen and Haichêng, thence southwards to again face the Japanese forces supposed to be in great force in the vicinity of Port Arthur. Meantime the rumour prevailed amongst the foreigners in Newchwang that Port Arthur had fallen and that a very few days would suffice to see the Japanese banner floating over the Customs there. This rumour was unhesitatingly denied by a Chinese gentleman from the neighbourhood of Kaichow, who insisted that a body of Japanese had landed at Winchow near Port Arthur on the 12th, but as they were armed only with quick-firing guns they were driven back to their boats by the Chinese. If raw levies, after two months' drill, could sustain the Japanese attack on Chiulenchêng for two days' hard fighting with "heavy slaughter on both sides," the Japanese may rest assured their hardest work is yet to come.

Hitherto, by means of years of most careful preparation, they have been able to bring preponderatingly large masses of men against the wholly unprepared Chinese. Even thus, as was predicted months ago, they have found it rather "hard walking" to get to Peking by the end of October. They may find it hard enough to get to Moukden by the end of November. What then? The roads are beginning to be at their best. There will be no fear of a landing along the Shanhaikuan seaboard. The Chinese forces gathered and gathering—very different from those who stubbornly fought against odds at Pingyang and Chiulenchêng—will advance into Manchuria and easily cut off the possibility of retreat.

JOTTINGS ON KOREA.

A KOREAN ON HIS OWN COUNTRY.

Mr. T. H. Yun, a Korean who has been abroad for a number of years, delivered a lecture at Shanghai a few days ago on "A Glimpse of Korean Life and Superstitions" Mr. Bently presided, and the lecture was fully reported in the Shanghai *Mercury*, as follows:—

Mr. Yun, after an amusing introduction, said:—For the past few days I have tried hard to prepare a talk on the topic before you, viz., the Family Life and Superstitions of the Korean, but owing to the fact that I left my parental house in early boyhood, and that much of what I knew about the subject I have forgotten in these 14 years of my wanderings, I find myself very poorly qualified to entertain you to-night. Having thus prepared you for any disappointment you may experience, I shall proceed.

THE LIFE OF A KOREAN.

A Korean baby comes into the world just like others of its kind, clad in the habiliments of nature. The birth of a child is announced in the family more or less loudly according to the lung-power which it possesses, while the neighbours know of it by noticing a small heap of red clay at each corner of the main entrance. During seven days, nobody in mourning is allowed to enter the house. When one hundred days have passed the child is formally introduced to the relatives and friends of the family. Before the little fellow is set a round table, on which rice (uncooked), toys, and presents are placed. Among the gifts are books and writing brushes, bows and arrows. Much interest is taken in the kind of toy the boy lays its hands on first. If it be a bow or an arrow, it prophesies that the future man will follow the military profession. If it be a book or a writing brush that first attracts the attention of the child, the whole family rejoices at the prospect of having a scholarly son. On the same principle, rice signifies riches, thread longevity, &c.

As years go by the child grows in understanding and stature,—I being an exception. At six or seven he is taught to read and write, either at home by a private tutor or in a school kept by a poor scholar, the memory of whose rod haunts longer the mind of his pupils than that of his learning.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

But what does the boy learn? Does he start with the native alphabet? No! It would be a disgrace to him to know his native alphabet. He begins with the Chinese Primer or the One Thousand Character classic. When he further advances is he taught the geography and history of his own country? No, no! It would be time wasted and labour lost to teach a Korean boy anything about the mountains, the rivers and the products of his own land. To instruct him in the history of his nation, why, that would be treason. No, indeed! He must study the history of China, a country which he may never behold. He must be well read in the Confucian classics, the source of all virtues and knowledge. Thus educated he knows much more about the Chinese history and literature than he does of his own. I studied Chinese from my seventh year, until I was 14. During all that time I read only one book written by a Korean author.

You condemn, and that justly, the foolish methods of the Chinese education. Then what words can you find strong enough to condemn the folly, the shame, the crime of the method which saps the patriotism and the spirit of independence of a boy by stuffing him from the cradle to the grave with the history and literature of a foreign country, to the utter neglect of his own? In itself I like the Chinese history in common with other histories. In itself I like the Chinese literature as far as I have read it. In themselves I like the Confucian classics as far as they are good. But so far as the particular interest and the Koreans are concerned, I say deliberately away with Chinese history; away with Chinese literature! Let the Confucian classics with their good morality, with their death-like conservatism, with their tyrant-breeding and tyrant supporting doctrines go to grass and stay there. Then and not till then will there be any hope for the revivication of the Korean intellect and life.

At the age of 15 or 16 our Korean is to be married. Of course, the whole programme from the selection of the bride to the marriage feast being in the hands of his parents he has nothing to do but to wait believing that "hanging and wiving goes by destiny." It is hard that a man should assume all the tribulations of a married life without being allowed to enjoy the pleasures of courting for a season. But for this a Korean has no remedy. When he is to be married, the plaited hair which is the sign of boyhood or minority is done up on the head in a top-knot. Then he puts on the broad brimmed hat. Then he is entitled to all the rights, privileges and immunities of manhood—such as smoking long pipes, drinking and cracking jokes (if he had any) with others on equal terms.

THE HAT THAT ECLIPSES ALL OTHERS.

When a Korean puts on his big hat in sign of his maturity he enters into social environments at once sickly, corrupt, and false. He has to conform himself to all the established absurdities of a heathen community. He has to wear a certain style of dress, affect certain manners in walking and talking. He cannot engage in any mechanical or mercantile pursuits. He wears out time and shoes in going about from one influential dignitary to another, in the hope of getting some fat office. He lives and moves and has his being in hearing and telling stories, Court intrigues, party quarrels, etc. In fact the big hat which keeps out neither rain nor heat, and which promotes neither convenience nor comeliness has on the wearer not only the appearance but also the crushing effect of a mill-stone. Under it one seems to lose all spirit and vivacity. No wonder a foreigner once asked "Where does the life and spirit of a Korean boy all go when he puts on one of these big hats?"

Now, to make the long story short, let us suppose that our Korean is full of years. His prosaic part on the narrow and rude stage of the Korean life has been played. The time of his departure is at hand. He gets sick. The anxious family consults a professional diviner regarding the quarter from which the disease has come and announces with great satisfaction that it must have come from either north or south or east or west. A remedy is recommended. The wise diviner is asked to offer prayers to some offended god on behalf of the sick. When this fails the service of a physician is called on. The man of medicine puts on his indispensable spectacles, feels the pulse and prescribes a certain concoction whose most efficacious ingredients are bits of a tiger's bone or of a deer's horn, or likely of both. The first thing we hear of the effect of the wonderful medicine is that the patient has died.

ANCESTRAL SUPERSTITIOUS WORSHIP.

Buddhism being a proscribed religion in Korea, idols are not found in private dwellings as in China or Japan. The departed spirits of one's ancestors are represented by small wooden tablets with their names and titles written thereon. On the anniversaries of their death food is offered. Incense is burned, but no prayer is said. The relatives or the descendants of the dead kneel and wail before the tablets. This act is purely the extension of filial devotion beyond the grave. There is no religious element in it. This has led some missionaries to argue that the ancestral worship, being distinct from idolatry, should be tolerated. Here we need not enter into this discussion. Suffice it to say that ancestral worship is a cardinal duty of the Korean. To him the little shrine in which these tablets are placed is as sacred as the ark was to the Jews. Forsaking the worship of one's ancestral spirits ruins one's character, and even life. This is the gravest charge against a native Christian.

GOBLINS AND GHOSTS.

Twenty-one *Litoccabi-Toccabi* is the most popular or rather the most unpopular goblin in Korea. Its ability of contracting itself into any size or of transforming itself into any shape is firmly believed by all Koreans. Among the friends of my father there was a man who was noted for his natural courage. He was very sceptical, if not in the existence, at least in the power of a *toccabi*. One night he had to sleep in a haunted house. Next morning he found his ass crammed into a cauldron in the kitchen. This converted him to a thorough believer in the mysteries of a *toccabi*. However, I am of the opinion that he is the greater ass of the two who believes that the animal was really jammed into a pot.

Any article of furniture, if sufficiently old, is supposed to acquire the power of transforming itself into a goblin. An old broom is especially notorious for such a trick. There lived a man in my village who was given much to drink. One night as he was returning home from a village tavern he was rather—too tight—as Americans say. A *toccabi* met him. They got into a tussle. The man succeeded in capturing the goblin, and on reaching home he tied the captive to a post and went to bed. Next morning he came out to see what became of the *toccabi*, but, lo and behold! it was nothing but an old broomstick. Stories like this kind affected my childish mind so much that even now I don't like to see an old broomstick anywhere, especially when my wife is out of humour.

WITCHES AND FORTUNE TELLERS.

When I see a fat Chinese mandarin I often entertain myself with the question: "Is he fat because he is a mandarin or a mandarin because he is fat?" I generally conclude that both propositions are true. In the same way I have been puzzled to know whether Korea is unfortunate because it has so many fortune tellers or are there so many fortune tellers because it is unfortunate? I shall leave that question unanswered. But the fact is certain that the name of fortune tellers is legion in Korea, and young men, old women and young women, persons who can see and persons who cannot see, all go into the business. But the blind, of whom there are unusually large numbers in Seoul, are the masters of the profession. Perhaps one of the most striking sights in the streets of the capital, is the number of blind men feeling their way with long sticks, advertising their business in a loud plaintive voice. They have a guild, and if I am not mistaken, they are partly supported by the Government. Concerning those unfortunate men, common decency, if not religion forbid that I should be so heartless as to make fun of them. Their blindness, caused in most cases by the outrageous disregard to all sanitary conditions, and the primitive state of medical science, is their misfortune and not their fault. However, therefore, I may depreciate the tomfoolery of divination and fortune-telling practically by persons enjoying all their senses, I cannot but concede that the profession is rather a merciful provision for the blind, whose lot would, in the absence of charitable asylums, prove a hard one to bear. Thus, in Korea, it has been almost literally true that the blind have lead the blind. May the time soon come when the improvement of sanitary conditions and medical science shall save many a promising life from the curse of blindness, while the spirit shall provide means for the support of those who are already blind, better than the precarious and heathenish practice of fortune-telling.

THEY THAT WEEP WITH TEARS.

The funeral rites of a Korean being derived from Confucianism no priests of any sort are required. The whole family goes into mourning by putting on white clothes of coarsest material. No one need question the sincerity of the grief manifested by the immediate relatives of the departed. But many crocodile tears are shed by those who try to make up what they lack in real sorrow by the loudness of lamentation.

The most important personage in a Korean funeral is the geomancer, except the dead person, of course. It is he who selects the ground for the burial. Upon the situation and surrounding of the grave depends the weal or woe of the family to the 3rd and 4th generation. The luckiest ground is said to be always found among rites. Many a family exhausts a large fortune in hunting after a happy burial ground.

When a certain number of days are fulfilled the remains are carried to their mountainous home followed by weeping relatives and proceeded by men wearing hideous masks, to frighten away evil spirits. I am afraid these masks scare children more than the evil spirits.

FAMILY LIFE.

The wife. "O me! the word choose. I may neither choose whom I would nor refuse whom I dislike." So said Portia in the *Merchant of Venice*. So may every Korean girl say. She is married not to one whom she loves but one whom she cannot refuse.

DOMESTIC RELATIONS.

"*The Wife.*—Among the better classes she lives in close seclusion. No man she ever sees except her nearest relatives. No visits makes she except to the most intimate friends of her own sex. Nowhere ever goes she out except in a close sedan chair. Her position in the family is, however, by no means degrading. It is the duty of the husband to respect, even if he does not love the wife. As the mistress, her authority over the servants is supreme. As the mother, she commands the implicit obedience of her children. On the other hand, her duties are numerous and important. Housekeeping, in all its details, is under her charge. She looks after the comforts not only of her husband, but also of her father-in-law and mother-in-law. These persons she must reverence, obey, and serve as if they were her own. Religion enjoins and custom requires this. Indeed, any great misconduct toward the parents of her husband even justifies, in theory at least, her being divorced. That this is an unjust custom goes without saying; for, if a man is not expected to obey and serve his father or mother-in-law as he would his own parents, why should a woman have such an obligation put upon her?

In religion the Korean matron is very liberal. She believes Buddhism, which recommends idol-worship as meritorious. She believes Confucianism, which condemns idol-worship as a nonsense. She easily enough reconciles these doctrinal differences, and brings up her children in the fear of the idols of one system and also in the knowledge of the doctrines of the other.

The Husband.—He is the ruler of the house. He supports the family; enforces domestic discipline; conducts ancestral worship. He is, in his little sphere, a king, a lawgiver, and a priest.

Children.—Over them the authority of the parents is absolute. Obedience is the first principle of filial piety. The least disobedience is visited by the rod. This, however, does not argue that the Korean father has no love for his children. Quite the contrary, for "he that spareth his rod hateth his son."

Girls are allowed to play with boys until the age of 9 or 10. Thereafter they are confined in the house under the care of the mother, Sewing, reading, and writing in the native alphabets make up a girl's education. Boys are sent to schools kept by private teachers. The well-to-do folks employ tutors for the education of their sons. The curriculum goes no higher than the study of Confucian classics, penmanship, history, composition, and simple arithmetic—all taught in Chinese characters, the Latin in the East.

Here we have all the elements that go to make a home—wife and husband, parents and children. But the cheer and joyfulness that brighten a Christian home are painfully absent in a Korean family. All is stiffness and cold formality. This is chiefly due to two causes, (1) despotism and (2) the objectionable custom of marrying without love.

Despotism.—The difference between a Christian and heathen homes is not in the elements, but in the principal which rules and binds these elements. Given a family in which love rules, and we have a cheerful home. But where authority alone reigns there may be weeping children, and no domestic happiness. Take a Korean home. The children play hide-and-seek and blind-man's-buff. They laugh and chatter and halloo. The indulgent mother tells them to be quiet, yet her gentle voice and look rather encourages than checks their innocent frolics. But suddenly the noise and laughter are hushed. Girls retire into rooms. Boys look scared and betake themselves to books or to writing brushes. What is the matter? Why, the father has come in! The children going before him cannot sit down unless so bid. If the boys have not done the task assigned to them, whether it be memorizing a certain passage in a book or practicing penmanship—a very important branch of education—they are happy if they be not sent out to get switches to be whipped with. Fathers are thus rigorous, however, not from the want of love, but from their mistaken notion of authority and discipline.

Another sad fact in the Korean home life is the lack of conjugal love, generally on the part of the husband. The evil arises from the way in which marriages are contracted. Young people of both sexes, of the better classes, never see each other. A man is married to a wife whom his parents have selected for him, but whom he never knew, therefore never loved. When people thus united by chance and not by choice, happen to like each other, it is an exception rather than a rule. The wonder is not that they love so little, but that they quarrel so seldom. The evil does not stop here. The wife, simply because she is a wife, must live contented with the man whom her father or fate has made her partner, irrespective of her likes or dislikes. With the man the case is different: polygamy offers a remedy. Of course circumstances like these cannot and ought not to make a home bright and happy. These evils nothing can cure but Christian education and morality.

TIENTSIN NOTES.

TIENTSIN, November 17th.

AN UNSATISFACTORY STATE OF AFFAIRS.

Since last writing, news of the fall of Port Arthur has been expected every day, but has not come to hand. Rumours of fighting to the north, and of the closer investment of the place itself have been frequent, but with the wires interrupted, no particulars can be ascertained. Foreigners from Newchwang and Port Arthur give a most deplorable account of the state of things among the common people. All who can are fleeing with such of their possessions as they can take away, nearly all shops are closed, and business among the Chinese is at a standstill. The poorly paid, undisciplined soldiery are proving themselves a menace to all quiet and security wherever they go. Fugitives from the above places make the strongest statements regarding the conduct of the troops. It is said also that most of the officials and many of the wealthy men of Peking and Tientsin are sending their families away—certainly every steamer leaving this port is crowded with Chinese passengers and their luggage. From all directions comes the same report of desertions. A gentleman from Newchwang mentions the arrival of a steamer with a large number of troops on board, of whom several hundred left by the first opportunity.

A small party of Red Cross workers recently went to Newchwang hoping to be able to render aid to the wounded, in the interior if possible to reach them, if not, at that place. They applied to the officials for protection and any such assistance as could be given, and were told that no protection could be guaranteed, as they were unable to control the soldiers. Evidence of this same fact comes from other sources as well. Such facts as this are a sad commentary on China's vaunted civilisation and progress. But it is well perhaps that the veil be lifted, if it result in stopping unjust and so unwise flattery, and initiating reforms which shall issue in true progress and honest administration. Salvation never comes except through suffering, is the testimony of history.

THE JUBILEE AUDIENCE.

Consul-General Bock is now on his way to Shanghai returning from Peking. At the conference with the Foreign Representatives in the palace, the Emperor pressed for their intervention in the interests of peace. Apparently the possibility of holding Port Arthur is abandoned in Peking, and the Emperor was preparing to leave, the impression being that the Japanese will assuredly move on Peking. Many think this cannot be accomplished this autumn. The feeling against the Viceroy appeared to be very strong, and the opinion prevails that he will be stripped of all rank and authority.

It is said that 50,000 southern troops are soon to arrive. Orders have been issued that all shops be closed when the different batches of these "braves" pass through the city or suburbs. Similar precautions were taken nearly thirty years ago, when "braves" were defending (?) the city against the *Chinese* [mounted bandits]. Nothing is known at Moukdenwards, beyond the impression that the Japanese are gradually advancing.—*N. C. Daily News.*

THE AUDIENCE OF THE FOREIGN AMBASSADORS IN PEKING.

Early in the present month the Representatives of the Treaty Powers in Peking were officially informed by Prince Kung, the new President of the Tsungli Yamên, that the Emperor desired to receive the Foreign Ministers in audience in celebration of the sixtieth birthday of the Empress ex-Regent, and further that, as a special mark of good-will, the audience would be held within the precincts of the Inner Palace, *i.e.*, in the so-called "Forbidden City." This audience took place on Monday, 12th November.

The theatre of this solemn function of state was the Wên-hua-tien or "Hall of Blooming Literature," a somewhat ancient building in the south-east quarter of the palace, which is used for the annual festival of literature held in the second month, on which occasions the Emperor receives addresses on the Classics from distinguished members of the Hanlin Academy. According to a Japanese work entitled "A description of famous places in the land of Tang" (*i.e.* China), which gives an illustrated description of the ceremony, all the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the different Ministries in Peking, as well as high office bearers, have to be present.

On the present occasion the Representatives of the Foreign Powers and their suites entered by the Tung-hua-mên—the Eastern Flowery Gate—which is the sole entrance in the East Wall of the inner palace. The sedans were left here and the visitors proceeded on foot through a wide walled-in courtyard, past the palace garden, to the Chuan-hsin-tien—the Hall of Manifested Benevolence,—a smaller three-fold building to which formerly offerings were made to the mythical Emperors and to the ancient worthies, and which was utilised on this occasion as waiting-rooms for the Ambassadors. These were now received by the Princes and Ministers of the Tsungli Yamên and thence conducted after a short delay, through the Wên-hua gate, into blue tents, a row of which set up for the occasion gave accommodation to the Embassies, each in a special space alongside the Wên-hua pavilion. From here the Envoys and their suites were conducted to the audience chamber by two palace officials and then led to the throne by two Ministers of the Tsungli Yamên. At twenty minutes before twelve o'clock the Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps, the Ambassador of the United States, was presented while the others followed in order of seniority. The remainder of the ceremony was carried out as at previous audiences. The Ambassador followed by his suite approached the dais with three bows and saluted the Emperor seated thereon at the top of a flight of steps: he then spoke a few words commemorating the solemn occasion. The letter of felicitation from his sovereign was then handed in after the respective Embassy's interpreter had translated it into Chinese; it was then taken by the Princes Kung or Ching, who stood at the Emperor's side and acted alternately with each presentation, and translated by them into Manchu. The Prince in question then laid the letter on a table covered with yellow silk before the Emperor. The monarch inclined his head as he received it, then spoke a few sentences in an audible tone to the Prince kneeling at his left, in which he expressed his delight and satisfaction. The Prince, after leaving the dais repeated the Emperor's words in Chinese to the interpreter who again repeated them in the language of his country to the Ambassador. This completed the audience: the Ambassador left the hall bowing, with the same ceremonies and conducted as on entering. Oriental ceremonial was thus conspicuously and worthily maintained.

The Wên-hua-tien has three entrances in its southern wall led up to by three flights of stone steps: as long as the Ambassador was the bearer of the Imperial hand-writing, he was given the most honoured way of approach, that is, the great central staircase and the centre door, which otherwise are only made use of by the Emperor in person; the exits were made through the side door on the left.

The proceedings were characterised by a distinct majesty of demeanour. As mentioned above, the Emperor was seated on a raised dais at a table hung with yellow silk; behind him were the customary paraphernalia—the screen and the peacock fan; at his right stood two Princes of the Imperial house; at his left the Prince of Ke Chin and Princes Kung or Ching. In the hall itself two lines of guards carrying swords were formed up, behind which stood eunuchs and palace officers. The most interesting feature in the whole ceremony was of course the person of the youthful monarch, clad in a sable robe and wearing the hat of state. His unusually large brilliant black eyes gave a wonderfully sympathetic aspect to his mild, almost childish, countenance, increased, if anything, by the pallor due to a recent fever.

Upon leaving the hall of audience a strikingly picturesque scene disclosed itself. On either side, *i.e.*, east and west, from the open staircase leading south, were displayed the long rows of the palace gardens in the form of a hollow bow. In front and rear swarms of officials were moving about, clad in long robes with the square many-coloured emblems of their respective ranks embroidered on them behind and before; with all their air of busyness no haste or hurry could be perceived. Everything was being done in the solemn and majestic manner characteristic of the Chinese official style. Turning to the right one noticed, at the extreme end of the wide court, the high wall covered with glazed yellow tiles which encloses the long row of the central halls of the palace, and again to the south of these the three-fold Tse-yi-mên or "Left Gate of Righteousness," and beyond that but towering far above it, the mighty construction of the Tai-ho Hall, which by its architectural features is the most conspicuous building in the Imperial City. As in everything Chinese the effect was produced not so much by the execution of the details as in the vastness of the proportions and the majesty of the surroundings.

The Wên-hua-tien itself is an old building, sixty or more feet in width and of almost the same depth, which had been arranged as well as might be for the occasion. The entrance was adorned with silk hangings and rosettes, and pillars had been erected on the stone staircases adorned with dragons of yellow silk wound round them; the centre steps and the floor were carpeted. It cannot, however, be denied that the Wên-hua-tien is not comparable either with the Tse-kuang-ko or the Chêng-kuang-tien, the two halls in which the former audiences were held, either in size or in its internal arrangements. On the other hand, we cannot sufficiently congratulate ourselves on the fact of the Chinese Court having at last resolved to open the doors of the "Inner Palace" to the foreign Representatives. These doors have been so long and anxiously guarded that it was a hard matter for the Court to give way in the weary discussions over the audience question, how hard may be inferred from the number of years it has taken to bring about this final solution.—Translated in *N. C. Daily News* from the *Ostasiatische Lloyd.*

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Hongkong, 28th November, 1894. [1230

EOTHEN MARK LODGE, No. 264.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, THIS EVENING, the 28th instant, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend.

Hongkong, 28th November, 1894. [1209

PUBLIC AUCTION.

CHRISTMAS SALE OF WINES, SPIRITS, MALT LIQUORS, &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, ON SATURDAY, the 1st December, 1894, commencing at 2.30 P.M., at his SALE ROOMS, DUDDELL STREET, A QUANTITY OF WINES, SPIRITS, &c. Comprising:—

DAWSON'S CELEBRATED WHISKIES in Glass and in Jars, viz:—"Perfection," "Special" and "Extra Special"—COGNACS, PORT, SHERRY, CHAMPAGNE in Quarts and Pints, CLARETS, a Fine Lot of HUNGARIAN WHITE and RED WINES, MEDICINAL TOKAY, BURGUNDY, VERMUTH, MARASCHINO, CURACOA, CHARTREUSE and other LIQUEURS, from MARIE, BRIZARD, &c., &c.

GUINNESS' DUBLIN EXTRA STOUT in Pints, ALLSOPPS Ditto, PILSENER BEER, KAISER BEER, &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued prior to Sale. On View from Friday, P.M., the 30th instant.

TERMS OF SALE:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 28th November, 1894. [1239

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE. (Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship "CATTERTHUN," Captain Shannon, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 7th proximo, at Daylight.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has large Cooling Chambers, thus ensuring a supply of Fresh Meat, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 28th November, 1894. [1214

SHAMEEN HOTEL AND LAND COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above COMPANY will be held on THURSDAY, the 6th day of December proximo, at Half past Four in the AFTERNOON at the CHAMBERS of the Undersigned in BANK BUILDINGS for the purpose of Receiving the Report of the Directors and of Deciding as to the future of the Company.

A. DENISON, Director, SHAMEEN HOTEL AND LAND COMPANY, LIMITED.

Bank Buildings, Hongkong, 28th November, 1894. [1238

TO JOURNALISTS.

AN EXPERIENCED and CAPABLE JOURNALIST is wanted for the staff of the *Hongkong Telegraph*. Liberal terms to a competent man; no other need apply.

Full particulars as to experience, capacity, and terms to be sent to R. FRASER-SMITH, Editor & Proprietor.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1894.

The Share Market.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

BANKS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.—101 per cent., prem., sales and buyers.

The National Bank of China, Ld.—on £8.0.0. paid up,—$21, sellers.

The National Bank of China, Ld.—Founders' shares, nominal.

The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ld.—nominal.

The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ld.—Founders' shares—£5, buyers.

CHINESE LOANS.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—11 per cent. premium.

MARINE INSURANCES.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—$125 per share, buyers

China Traders' Insurance Company—$60 per share, sales and sellers.

North China Insurance—Tls. 185 per share, buyers.

Canton Insurance Company, Limited—$143 per share, buyers.

Yangtsze Insurance Association—$77, buyers.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 15 per share.

The Straits Insurance Co., Ld.—$16 per share, buyers.

FIRE INSURANCES.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—$175 per share, sellers.

China Fire Insurance Company—$75 per share, sellers.

The Straits Fire Insurance Co., Ld., $7 per share, buyers.

SHIPPING.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—$11 per share, sellers

Calta and Manila Steam Ship Company—$66, buyers.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—$39, sellers.

Douglas Steamship Company—$49 sellers.

China Mutual Shippers Co., Ld.—(Preference)—£6 per share, nominal.

China Mutual Shippers Co., Ld.—(Ordinary)—£1 per share, nominal.

REFINERIES.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$148 per share, sellers.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$48, sellers.

MINING.

Punjom Mining Co.—(Ordinary)—$4 per share, buyers.

Punjom Mining Co.—(Preference)—$1.50 per share, sellers.

The Rush Gold Mining Co., Limited—$4.90 per share, sellers.

The New Helmeal Gold Mining Co., Limited—$1.75 per share, buyers.

Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin—$70 per share, buyers.

The Ichang Mining and Trading Co., Limited—$4.50, buyers.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—78 per cent. premium, buyers.

Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—$18 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—$36 per share, sellers.

Wanchai Warehouse Co., Ld.—$40 per share, sellers.

HOTELS.

Hongkong Hotel Company—$9 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per-cent. Debentures $501.

The Shameen Hotel Co., Limited—nominal.

LANDS AND BUILDING.

The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—$10 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—$52, sellers.

The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—$18 per share, sellers.

Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ld.—$14 per share, sellers.

DISPENSARIES.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—$9.60, buyers.

Dakin, Cruickshank & Co., Limited—$1 per share, buyers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hongkong Daily Farm Co., Limited—$4 per share, sellers.

H. O. Brown & Co., Limited—$3½ per share, sellers.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—$112 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Gas Company—$125 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Ice Company—$76 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—$30 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited—$4 per share, sellers.

The Green Island Cement Co.—$5, sellers.

The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—$4, buyers.

The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—$70, buyers.

Campbell, Moore & Co., Ld.—$2 per share.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON—Bank, T. T. 2/0½
Bank Bills, on demand 2/0½
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ... 2/0¾
Credits at 4 months' sight 2/1
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/1⅛

ON PARIS—
Bank Bills, on demand 2.57
Credits, at 4 months' sight 2.63

ON INDIA:—
T. T. 185½
On Demand 186

ON SHANGHAI—
Bank, T. T. 73
Private, 30 days' sight 73¾
Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate) .. 89.47
Silver (per oz.) 28½

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer *Salaste*, with the outward French mail, left Saigon on the 26th instant, and may be expected here to-morrow.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Siam*, with the outward English mail, left Singapore on the 27th instant at 6 p.m., and may be expected here on the 3rd December.

THE AMERICAN MAILS.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *China*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco on the 6th inst., left Yokohama on the 26th, and may be expected here on the 2nd December.

The O. & O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Belgic*, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port, *via* Yokohama and Nagasaki on the 6th instant.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Peru*, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port, *via* Yokohama and Nagasaki on the 24th instant.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s steamer *Empress of India* left Vancouver on the 12th instant for Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai and Hongkong.

NORTHERN PACIFIC MAIL.

The Northern Pacific Steamship Co.'s steamer *Sikh* left Tacoma for Japan and Hongkong on the 23rd instant.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The N. G. I. steamer *Biagno* left Bombay on the 8th instant, and may be expected here to-morrow.

The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Pakhuruz* left Singapore on the 21st instant, and may be expected here to-morrow.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Shanghai*, from London and Bombay, left Singapore on the 22nd instant at 2 p.m., and may be expected here on the 1st December.

The D. D. R. steamer *Kriemhild*, from Hamburg, left Singapore on the 27th instant, and may be expected here on the 4th December.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Formosa*, from London on the 28th ultimo, left Bombay on the 25th instant, and may be expected here on the 12th December.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Ceylon* left London for this port on the 26th instant.

VISITORS AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr. & Mrs. Aldean and 2 children.
Mr. Aldean.
Mr. C. S. Barff.
Rev. S. A. Baylee, M.A.
Mr. W. Blaynay.
Major & Mrs. Garnett-Botfield.
Captain Cobban.
Capt. and Mrs. Combe and child.
Captain R. Crawford.
Mr. Delbanco.
Captain J. Dick.
Mr. S. Dinsdale.
Mr. J. Doggett.
Mr. R. H. Douglas.
Mr. W. A. Duff.
Mr. C. N. Edison.
Mr. & Mrs. G. Eldred.
Mr. G. Fenwick.
Mr. & Mrs. J. Fougerat.
Dr. D. Galvao.
Mrs. W. B. Harmston and child.
Mr. & Mrs. G. Harmston.
Mr. Frank Harmston.
Mr. C. H. S. Harris.
Mrs. Hodgins.
Mr. E. Iversen.
Mr. J. Kirkwood.
Mr. J. Kinghorn.
Mr. Lao.
Mr. R. Love.
Lt. F. S. L. Luscombe, R.N.
Mr. R. Lyall.
Mr. A. Martin.
Mr. Hugh MacCallum.
Miss McComb.
Mr. J. McWilliams.
Mr. A. M'Ewan.
Mr. T. Mitchell.
Mr. & Mrs. F. A. Morgan child and nurse.
Captain J. Muller.
Rev. & Mrs. T. North.
Mr. W. Parfitt.
Mr. Portal.
Major & Mrs. Purchas.
Mr. S Reich.
Mr. W. Robinson.
Mr. F. E. Shean.
Mr. N. Siebs.
Mrs. A. Smith.
Mr. F. Stewart.
Mr. John Stewart.
Mr. P. Sürhaus.
Mr. J. Tebsen.
Mr. W. Tarn.
Mr. H. A. S. Thompson.
Mr. W. Whiley.
Maj. & Mrs. Wrottesley.

VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE PEAK HOTEL.

Mr. M. G. Allen.
Mr. J. G. Buckle.
Mr. J. A. ... Chaudet.
Miss Coe
Captain Van Corbeck.
Mr. H. Crumble.
Mr. R. P. Dipple.
Mr. J. P. Dowling.
Mr. D. Farquharson.
Mr. J. Hansen.
Mr. W. S. Harrison.
Mr. John J. Hoar.
Mr. Geo. Holmes.
Mrs. G. Holmes.
Mr. J. E. Macrae.
Mr. Morton Jones.
Mr. Medhurst.
Major and Mrs. Moore.
Mr. J. L. Prosser.
Mr. Sandilands.
Mr. and Mrs. Sansom.
Mr. F. H. Slaghek.
Mr. & Mrs. A. Findlay-Smith and family.
Mr. A. G. Stokes.
Mr. Taylor.
Rev. and Mrs. Vallings.
Capt. Geo. Viaveanos.
Mrs. H. Wilson.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

AURETTA, British steamer, 1,729, Henderson, 27th Nov.,—Cardiff 3rd October, Coals.—Dodwell, Carlill & Co.

DORIS, German steamer, 771, Petersen, 27th November,—Canton 27th Nov., General.—Wieler & Co.

TRIUMPH, German steamer, 674, Bruhn, 27th Nov.,—Canton 27th Nov., General.—Siemssen & Co.

DEUTEROS, German steamer, 1,198, W. A. Dinse, 28th Nov.,—Canton 28th November, General.—Siemssen & Co.

TAKSANG, British steamer, 977, W. H. Freeman, 28th Nov.,—Canton 28th Nov., General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

NANCHANG, British steamer, 2,500, E. Finlayson, 28th Nov.,—Canton 28th November, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

AMOY, German steamer, 663, W. Wulff, 28th Nov.,—Canton 28th November, General.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.

NANYANG, German steamer, 1,059, Th. Lehmann, 28th Nov.,—Canton 28th Nov., General.—Siemssen & Co.

CANTON, British steamer, 1,100, T. H. Sellars, 28th Nov.,—Shanghai 25th Nov., General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Aurretta, British steamer, for Shanghai.
Doris, German steamer, for Haiphong.
Stanfield, British bark, for Whampoa.
Empress of India, British str., for Shanghai, Yokohama, and Vancouver.
City of Peking, American str., for Nagasaki, &c.
Obe, British steamer, for Shanghai.
Propontis, British steamer, for Singapore, &c.
Activ, Danish steamer, for Hoihow, &c.

DEPARTURES.

November 27, *Swatow*, German steamer, for Canton.
November 27, *Pallas*, British steamer, for Kutchinotsu.
November 27, *Ask*, Danish str., for Hoihow.
November 27, *Angerton*, British steamer, for Shanghai.
November 28, *Umbria*, Italian cruiser, for Shanghai.
November 28, *Bombay*, British steamer, for Singapore, &c.
November 28, *Michael Jebsen*, German str., for Nagasaki, &c.
November 28, *Empress of India*, British str., for Shanghai, Yokohama and Vancouver.
November 28, *Sydney*, French str., for Saigon and Marseilles.
November 28, *Propontis*, British steamer, for Singapore, &c.
November 28, *Whampoa*, British steamer, for Townsville, &c.
November 28, *Kwangtse*, Chinese steamer, for Shanghai.
November 27, *Obe*, British steamer, for Guam.
November 28, *Forfait*, French cruiser, for Chefoo.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.

Per *Canton*, from Shanghai.—Mr. Barretti, and 37 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Empress of India*, for Shanghai.—Mr. and Mrs. F. H. May, Captain Murray, Messrs. C. A. Pennington, H. Barton, H. Bent, W. G. Gray, Chan Ju Wing, Go Hin Chong, and Go Chow Ping. For Kobe.—Mr. and Miss Shepherd, Mr. and J. D. Munroe and W. Melchers. For Victoria.—Mrs. and Miss Wong, and Mr. Chan. For Vancouver.—Mr. W. H. Lobb. For San Francisco.—Misses C. Towney, S. Sullivan, C. Sullivan, and Mr. W. M. Montgomery. For Chicago.—Mr. and Mrs. Reid Ding and child. From Kobe for London.—Mr. and Mrs. Cater.

Per *Sydney*, for Saigon.—Rev. Hergot, Messrs. G. Crzeavz, Plumback, 2 Japanese and 24 Chinese. For Singapore.—Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Jeffrey and child, Mr. B. Brokman and servant, 2 Manila men, 6 Japanese, and 1 Chinese. For Colombo.—Messrs. R. C. Roby, W. Crocker, E. W. Penfield, and 6 Chinese. For Marseilles.—Dr. Schmidt, Messrs. Mérébel and servant, and F. Robinson.

REPORTS.

The British steamship *Canton* reports that she left Shanghai on the 25th instant, and had fine clear weather, accompanied by moderate north-east monsoon and smooth sea to port.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE—

For Swatow and Bangkok.—Per *Phra Chom Klao* to-morrow, the 29th instant, at 7.30 A.M.

For Shanghai.—Per *Glenfruin* to-morrow, the 29th instant, at 9.30 A.M.

For Swatow.—Per *Fokien* to-morrow, the 29th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Swatow and Deli.—Per *Tailee* to-morrow, the 29th instant, at 12.30 P.M.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG

STEAMERS.

ANGERS, British steamer, 2,077, G. W. Bannister, 23rd Nov.,—Moji 17th Nov., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

AZAMOR, British steamer, 2,005, P. Gibson, R.N.R., 25th Nov.,—Singapore 17th Nov., General.—Tata & Co.

CHINA, German steamer, 1,114, T. T. Andersen, 21st November,—Saigon 17th November, Rice.—Melchers & Co.

CHINGTU, British steamer, 1,459, R. Innes, 27th Nov.,—Sydney, and Thursday Island 8th Nov., Coals and General.—Butterfield & Swire.

CHOYSANG, British steamer, 1,192, Anderson, 27th November,—Shanghai 23rd Nov., and Swatow 26th, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CITY OF PEKING, American steamer, 5,079, Wm. Ward, 23rd Nov.,—San Francisco 27th Oct., Yokohama 17th, and Nagasaki 20th, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.

DECIMA, German steamer, 965, C. Christensen, 27th Nov.,—Port Wallah 21st Nov., Coals.—Siemssen & Co.

DONAR, German steamer, 1,015, B. Grundmann, 16th November,—Saigon 9th Nov., Rice.—Lauts, Wegener & Co.

FOKIEN, British steamer, 509, W. J. Davis, 25th Nov.,—Tamsui 22nd Nov., Amoy 23rd, and Swatow 24th, General.—D. Lapraik & Co.

GLENFRUIN, British steamer, 1,892, S. Darke, 27th Nov.,—London 14th October, and Singapore 20th November, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

HAITAN, British steamer, 1,182, F. D. Goddard, 27th Nov.,—Foochow 23rd Nov., Amoy 25th, and Swatow 26th, General.—D. Lapraik & Co.

JACOB DIEDERICHSEN, German steamer, 623, A. C. Hundewadt, 27th Nov.,—Chefoo 21st Nov., Beans.—Carlowitz & Co.

KUTSANG, British str., 1,495, J. Young, 25th Nov.,—Calcutta 7th Nov., Penang 14th, and Singapore 18th, Opium and General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

PAKSHAN, British steamer, 835, J. Jenkins, 22nd November,—Bangkok, and Ang-hin 13th Nov., Rice.—Hop Hing Hong.

PHRA CHOM KLAO, British steamer, 1,011, J. Fowler, 25th November,—Bangkok 16th Nov., Rice.—Butterfield & Swire.

SMIT, Dutch steamer, 820, E. Karst, 24th Nov.,—Canton 24th Nov., General.—Carlowitz & Co.

TAICHIOW, British steamer, 862, H. Deans, 27th November,—Ang-hin 19th Nov., General.—Yuen Fat Hong.

TAILEE, German steamer, 826, T. Calender, 22nd November,—Pa'o Sembilang 13th Nov., Kerosene Oil.—Meyer & Co.

ZAFIRO, British steamer, 675, A. W. R. Cobban, 21st Nov.,—Manila 20th Nov., General.—Shewan & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

AMY TURNER, American barque, 953, Warren, 2nd Oct.,—Honolulu 24th August, Kerosene Oil.—Order.

ATLANTIA, German bark, 613, W. Schneider, 25th Nov.,—Newcastle, N.S.W., 18th Sept., Coals.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

BARCORE, British ship, 2,041, Lee, 7th October,—Cardiff 12th June, Coals.—Order.

BYLOIA, German barque, 333, Mangelsdorff, 23rd November,—Amoy 7th November, Ballast.—Wieler & Co.

CALEB CURTIS, American schooner, 35, Brake, 5th June,—Yap (Caroline Islands) 29th May, General.—Order.

LOTHAIR, Italian barque, 793, B. Catrongs, 3rd Nov.,—Callao 23rd August, Sapanwood.—D. Musso & Co.

SERRANO, American barque, 613, R. G. Waterhouse, 14th Nov.,—Singapore 3rd Nov., Timber.—Captain.

STANFIELD, British bark, 650, Clark, 27th Nov.,—Newchwang 15th Nov., Beans.—Wieler & Co.

VELOCITY, British barque, 491, R. Martin, 24th October,—Honolulu 15th Sept., General.—Chinese.

WANDERING JEW, American ship, 1,650, D. C. Nichols, 25th Nov.,—New York 2nd July, Kerosene Oil.—Order.

Masonic.

ZETLAND LODGE,

No. 525.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on MONDAY, the 3rd December, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 26th November, 1894. [1234

To be Let.

TO LET.

NO. 7, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
GODOWNS in WANCHAI at the back of McGREGOR'S BARRACKS.
No. 3, MOUNT GOUGH, FURNISHED, with Immediate Possession till middle of April, 1895.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1894. [22

TO LET.

DWELLING HOUSES:—
"BANGOUR," MOUNT KELLET—(FURNISHED).
"HIGHCLERE," at MADAMPE GAP.
No. 1, RIPON TERRACE.
No. 8, OLD BAILEY.
No. 9, CHANCERY LANE.
A HOUSE in WEST END TERRACE, BONHAM ROAD.
FLOORS in BLUE BUILDINGS.
FLOORS in ELGIN STREET, PEEL STREET and STAUNTON STREET.
FLOORS in No. 5, SHELLEY STREET.

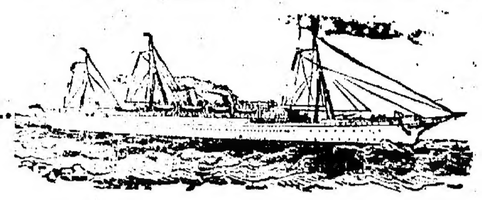
GODOWNS:—
BLUE BUILDINGS.
No. 7A, PRAYA CENTRAL.

(Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ld.

Hongkong, 9th November, 1894. [23

Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

1894.  1894.

SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.)

Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN...Comdr. G. A. Lee, R.N.R.....WEDNESDAY, 26th December.
EMPRESS OF CHINA...Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R....WEDNESDAY, 23rd January, '95.
EMPRESS OF INDIA...Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 20th February, '95.

THE magnificent Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, making close connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY leaving there daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates, Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (First-class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

CIRCULAR PACIFIC TICKETS Hongkong to Vancouver, Vancouver to Sydney Australia, *via* Honolulu, and Sydney to Hongkong *via* Brisbane and Torres Straits, Good for 9 months, £100.

The attractive features of this Company's route, embraces its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS, (second to none in the World), the LUXURIANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition) and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Line passes.

THE DINING CARS and MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unexcelled.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to

D. E. BROWN, General Agent,
Pedder's Street.

Hongkong, 28th November, 1894. [3

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

City of Peking (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama) ..... } Thursday, 29th Nov., at Daylight.
China (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu) ..... } Wednesday, 12th Dec., at Daylight.
Peru (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama) ..... } Saturday, 29th Dec., at Daylight.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CITY OF PEKING"

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, *via* NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA and YOKOHAMA on THURSDAY, the 29th Nov., at Daylight, taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point *en route*.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of Overland Rail Routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of $10 Gold in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding Orders FOR OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have, between SAN FRANCISCO and CHICAGO, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways, and from Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Service, to European Officers in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, viâ Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 7, Praya Central.

C. L. GORHAM, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 27th November, 1894. [1

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE; VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Belgic (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama) ..... } Wednesday, 19th Dec., at Daylight.
Oceanic (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea & Yokohama) ..... } Wednesday, 9th Jan., at Daylight.
Gaelic (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu) ..... } Saturday, 26th Jan., at Daylight.

THE Steamship

"BELGIC"

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, *via* NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA and YOKOHAMA, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th December, at Daylight. Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point *en route*.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates, and particulars of the various Routes may be obtained upon application.

Special rates (First-class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, to European Officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versa*) within one year, will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. *This allowance does not apply to through fares for China and Japan to Europe.*

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 7, Praya Central.

C. L. GORHAM, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 21st November, 1894. [2

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,

PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION RED HAND BRAND.
HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT.
DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES &c., &c., &c.

EVERY KIND OF
SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK
AT
REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1893. [598

NOTICE.

JEYE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY, LIMITED.

JEYE'S WOOD PRESERVER OF ANTISEPTIC PAINT.

THE Undersigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers, at Wholesale Prices. Extra Special terms for Shipping and large Orders.

Sir ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board, London, says

"It is the best Disinfectant in use."

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1894. [

Mails.

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP AND RAILROAD COMPANIES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Tacoma	Tuesday	December 11th.
Sikh	Tuesday	January 1st.
Victoria	Tuesday	January 22nd.
Tacoma	Tuesday	February 26th.
Sikh	Tuesday	March 19th.
Victoria	Tuesday	April 9th.

THE Steamship

"TACOMA,"

Captain V. Perkes, sailing at Noon, on TUESDAY, the 11th December, will proceed to VICTORIA, B.C., and TACOMA, *via* SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, Pacific Coast Points, and to Canadian and United States Points.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Points should be in quadruplicate; and one copy must be sent forward by the steamer to the care of the Freight Agent, Northern Pacific Railroad, Tacoma, Wash.

Parcels must be sent to our Office with address marked in full by 5 P.M. on the day previous to sailing.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents

Hongkong, 7th November, 1894. [4

Intimations.

MEE CHEUNG,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
TOP FLOOR OF ICE HOUSE, IN *Ice-House Road.*

IS now in a position, in his New and Commodious Premises, to eclipse, as heretofore, ALL PHOTOGRAPHIC ART PRACTICED in the Colony or in any part of the Far East.

GROUPS AND VIEWS a speciality.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1894. [1000

G. FALCONER & CO.,

WATCH and CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS and JEWELLERS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS and BOOKS.
No. 48, Queen's Road Central. [697

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.,

CHRONOMETER, WATCH, and CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, and OPTICIANS.
CHARTS and BOOKS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.
Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches—awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition; and for Voigtländer and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES and SPYGLASSES.
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JEWELLERY, DIAMONDS, WATCH, CHRONOMETER & CLOCKMAKERS.
A great variety in Fancy Goods and Optical Instruments. Novelties received by every Mail.
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HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS and LUMBER Always on Hand.

L. MALLORY.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1881. [725

DENTISTRY.

DR. I. SAKATA (from Japan),
Mr. SUI SANG,
DENTAL SURGEONS.
53, Queen's Road Central.
First Class Dentistry and Moderate Fees.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 9th April, 1894.

SIEN TING,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 10, D'AGUILAR STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE,
Consultation free.

Hongkong, 27th September, 1894. [1014

DENTISTRY.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP AND MODERATE FEES.

MR. WONG TAI-FONG,
Surgeon Dentist,
(Formerly articled Apprentice, and latterly assistant to Dr. ROGERS),
HAS REMOVED
TO
THE BANK BUILDINGS,
QUEEN'S ROAD,
(Opposite Hongkong Hotel).

CONSULTATION FREE.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1894. [27

The Rugged Child

is largely an "outdoor" product. Fresh air and exercise produce sound appetite and sound sleep. Sickly children obtain great benefit from

Scott's Emulsion

of cod-liver oil with Hypophosphites, a fat-food rapid of assimilation and almost as palatable as milk.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Ltd., London. All Chemists.

Sole Agent for Hongkong and the Empire of China:—CHAN A FOOK, at Watkins & Co., Hongkong.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1894.

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